

## **Territorial Analysis of the Village Tupã Nhé' Kretã Located In Guaricana National Park**

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### **Abstract:**

**Background:** The village Tupã Nhé' Kretã is located under the borders of the municipalities of Morretes, Piraquara and São José dos Pinhais in the state of Paraná. It originated in 2014 and is made up of 15 families including Mbya Guaranis, Kaigangs and Xokleng, where most are youth and children. Territory and territoriality are concepts that are differently thought by the locals, however, they share the desire to reduce the environmental impacts of old projects in the area. Located within the Atlantic Forest biome, the village area is ecologically characterized by the transitional vegetation of the Mixed Ombrophilous and Dense Ombrophilous Forest formations, as well as the Altitude Fields, with araucaria, hillside and hilltop areas. The site also houses the Guaricana National Park and is part of the Guaratuba APA

**Materials and Methods:** The methodology for preparing this article is based on qualitative bibliographic research and site visits surveyed with interviews without formal records.

**Results:** On October 13, 2014, a decree was created to develop the conservation unit of integral protection in the region, in the National Park category, in the Serra do Mar region of the state of Paraná (Guaricana / Arraial River), which included the Fazenda Arraial area in the boundaries of the unit.

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, it is intended through knowledge of the area and taking advantage of local indigenous knowledge to carry out a proposal for Public Policies for Area Recovery and it is proposed to adopt a set of strategies methodological, which simultaneously and complementarity generate good results.

**Key Word:** Territory. Biome. Development.

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The article analyzes the territorial situation of the Tupã Nhé' Kretã village located in the National Park of Guaricana. The hypotheses found for the realization of this dissertation in order to carry out a work with scientific bases was thought about the conservation and protection of nature in an area and the preservation of the indigenous culture occupying this area. Sgarbi<sup>1</sup> teaches us that a study of this nature (current territorial situation in this area) has in hypothesis a statement that can be challenged, the question "How?", "In what way?" and "Why."

However, this hypothesis is clarified in the answer to the question: Why do we need to study this area? With a clear and objective answer, it is to understand its historical process, its development, its current situation and mainly to speculate the future expectations of the occupation of this territory. It is justified to study this important area that is during transition vegetation, with dense rainforest, rain forest with araucaria, fields, areas of hillsides and tops of hills in the middle of the Atlantic forest. The territory and territoriality of this area, which are thought concepts differently by the social actors involved in the discussion of occupation, preservation, and exploration of the area. Nevertheless, these same social actors, share the desire to reduce the impacts environmental problems committed by old enterprises in the area. The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the territorial conditions of the Tupã Nhé' Kretã village located in the Guaricana National Park.

The Tupã Nhé' Kretã hamlet is located under the border of the municipalities of Morretes and São José dos Pinhais forests in the state of Paraná, within the National Park of Guaricana. It originated in August 2014 and is mostly composed of Kaingang and Mbya Guarani ethnic groups. Its population has 49 Guarani, Kaigangs and Xokleng, the majority of whom are young people and children<sup>2</sup>.

The name given to the village is a reference to its social structure composed of ethnicities of two distinct linguistic trunks, where the terms Tupã Nhé' (from the Guarani language) Kretã (Kr ~ ito ~, language Kaingang) mention the component structure of the Serra do Mar complex that surrounds the locality where they live, and it means, according to the translation of the community, "Gods of the Mountain". The zone is located in the coastal basin and in the sub-basin of the Cubatão River, ecologically by the transition vegetation, with

dense rainforest, rain forest with Araucária, fields, hillside areas and hilltops<sup>3</sup>. Due to its environmental importance, the site also ceded the Guaricana National Park and part of the Environmental Protection Area - EPA of Guaratuba.

The Guaratuba EPA was created through the State<sup>4</sup> (March 27, 1992), covering part of the Municipalities of Guaratuba, Matinhos, Tijucas do Sul, São José Pinhais and Morretes, over an extension of 199,596.51 hectares, with the objective of making compatible the rational use of the region's environmental resources and orderly land occupation, protecting the water network remnants of Atlantic Forest and mangroves, archaeological sites and fauna diversity, as well as disciplining tourism use and guaranteeing the quality of life of caiçaras communities and the local population<sup>3</sup>.

In SEMA<sup>3</sup> we have reported that the Guaratuba EPA Management Plan is the first document within the scope of the state EPAs in Paraná to be effectively implemented, emphasizing more still its importance. This is a document addressed to all agencies, government institutions whether or not organized civil society sectors, local communities, urban and rural EPA owners that, in some way, are interrelated in environmental and socioeconomic management. Although it is addressed to broad audience, represents, however, a technical instrument aimed mainly at the sector's action state and federal government in terms of management, as a Conservation Unit. It is considered still that this document represents only the beginning of a process, it is a proposition to be analyzed and adapted by the different segments operating in EPA, athwart its Management Council.

The Project is divided into three parts: the general characterization of the EPA relating the context physical, legal, methodological guidelines as well as diagnoses and recommendations; zoning ecological economic accompanied by the description of each zone and its indications of use; and the system management that includes the definition of socio-environmental guidelines for EPA, the management structure and the priority programs.

The outcome of this work is a set of information that increases knowledge technical and scientific information about EPA, its ecosystems, its local communities, its strengths and weaknesses. It also expands the knowledge necessary for the management of the existing conservation areas. This means the availability of instruments and products containing actions and programs that will assist the bodies involved in territorial planning and in the management of protected natural areas.

The Guaratuba EPA is located in the phytogeographic region called "Atlantic Forest" or "Atlantic Woods"<sup>5</sup>. According to the mapping of the Atlantic Forest carried out by<sup>3</sup>, the extension of the Dense Ombrophilous Forest is quite expressive, highlighting the Submontana Formation (64,756 ha), followed by the Montana Formation (41,070 ha) and High Montana (1,309 ha). The conserved scope of the Alluvial Dense Rainforest is quite significant (65.6%, 5,112 ha). Pioneer Formations with Marine Influence and Fluvio (arboreal and herbaceous / shrub) are not very extensive, compared to the great extent verified in the other bays of the State of Paraná, but not for that reason they are less important. Formations Pioneers with Fluvial Influence (arboreal and herbaceous-shrub), correspond to about 50% (2,432 ha and 1,105 ha, respectively) of the coastal plain area indicated in the Atlantic Forest mapping, important for being relatively well maintained environments that provide shelter for wildlife.

As stated by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation. - CMIBio<sup>2</sup> The National Reserve Park, with an Atlantic Forest biome and an area of 49,286.87 hectares, was created by Decree Federal s / n of 10/13/2014<sup>6</sup>. The Decree creates the Guaricana National Park, in the State of Paraná with the objective of guaranteeing preservation of remnants of dense rainforest and mixed rainforest, including flora, fauna, water and geological resources, geomorphology and associated natural landscapes. They are excluded from the area of the National Park of Guaricana, the areas necessary for the operation and maintenance of HPP Guaricana and its connection system composed by the Guaricana Distribution Lines - Pirizal, Guaricana - Chaminé, Guaricana - Santa Quitéria 1 and Guaricana - Santa Quitéria 2 and their respective accesses.

Ordinance No. 620 of 06/27/2018<sup>7</sup> in its Art. 1° defines in: Instituting the Management Nucleus Integrated Curitiba<sup>2</sup>, an organizational arrangement that structured the management process between units federal conservation areas, integrating the management of the units: Guaricana and National Forest Park of Assungui. Ordinance No. 13 of 01/17/2019<sup>8</sup> creates the Advisory Council of the Guaricana National Park, in the State of Paraná (Process No. 02127.011896 / 2016-27).

The Municipalities in which the Conservation Unit is located are Guaratuba with Population<sup>9</sup> 36,595; Non-urban population<sup>10</sup> 3,290; Urban population<sup>10</sup> 28,805; Area of the Municipality (ha)<sup>11</sup> 132,679.10; UC area Municipality (ha) 32,797.65; UC Area Municipality (%) 66.42%. Morretes with Population<sup>9</sup>(2018) 16,366; Non-urban population<sup>10</sup> 8,540; Urban population<sup>10</sup> 7,178; Municipality Area (ha)<sup>11</sup> 68,458.00; UC Area Municipality (ha) 9,799.44; UC Municipality Area (%) 19.85%. São José dos Pinhais with Population<sup>9</sup> 317,476; Non-urban population<sup>10</sup> 27,319; Urban population<sup>10</sup> 236,891; Municipality Area (ha)<sup>11</sup> 94,643.50; Area from UC Municipality (ha) 6,782.08; UC area Municipality (%) 13.73%.

Phyto Physiognomy (water courses excluded) is the Dense Ombrophilous Forest with 78.44% and Mixed Ombrophilous Forest 21.56%. As claimed by CMIBIO<sup>2</sup> the vegetation description referring to the Distribution Map of the Vegetation of Brazil (IBGE, 2004 & # 8211; Scale 1: 5,000,000), the Conservation Unit is located in a contact region (Ecotonous Vegetation) between the Mixed Ombrophilous Forest (forest with araucarias) and the Ombrophilous Dense Forest (dense Atlantic forest), even though there is a predominance of the last formation. Vegetation refuges or altitude fields also occur occasionally in the area, over the highest points in the mountains of Canavieiras and the Church. The ecotone condition, coupled with its excellent state of preservation, signals the existence of a very high floristic diversity in the area.

It is noteworthy that both phytogeographic formations are part of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest Biome, according to Law 11.428 / 2006<sup>12</sup>, regulated by Federal Decree 6.660 / 2008. CMIBIO<sup>2</sup> also citing the Mapping of the Atlantic Forest of the State of Paraná, elaborated by the Pro-Atlântica Project, specifically the New World Vegetation Charts (MI 2858-1) and White Rock of Araraquara (MI 2858-3), in Scale 1: 50.000, the following sub formations vegetation occurs in the study area; Montana Dense Rainforest; Dense Ombrophilous Forest high montana; Montana Mixed Rainforest; Montana's and Highmontanos refugees (camps of altitude and rock vegetation); Ecotone Dense Rainforest / Mixed Rainforest; e, Phases Initial and Intermediate Forest Succession (rioters and bush).

On the same website of the Chico Mendes Institute<sup>2</sup>, it describes relief as a marginal mountain that surpasses the level plans of the interior plateau, or plateau of Curitiba. The mountain is well marked and rises from 500 to 1,000 m above the general level of the first plateau. It is divided into sets of tall blocks and low, in diverse massifs, which received special regional denominations. South of the Mountain Capivari Grande rises over the Guaricana step, in a beautiful conical trunk shape, with 1,551 m altitude s.n.m. (on sea level).

Depicts the soil in terms of the mountainous relief, intensely dissected, predominate in the area study shallow soils (LITOLIC NEOSOLS) and rock outcrops, occurring slightly associated weathering (CAMBIS SOILS / LATOSOILS), in inclusions or in more restricted, especially next to the narrow valleys of the main rivers or on slopes a little more of the mountains.

Geology in the UC area constitute part of the Paraná Shield Geological Compartment (Crystalline Basement), which exposed the oldest and highest portions of the State. The area of exhibition of the Paraná Shield covers the entire First Plateau and the Paraná Coast, being partially covered by recent sediments, undergoing intrusion of basic rocks in Mesozoic. More specifically, it comprises an Archean Migmatitic Gneiss Complex; Proterozoic Lower (greater than 2.1 billion years), composed of stromal migmatites with paleosoma of biotite-hornblende gneiss, mica-quartz shale, ultrabasite, metabasite and amphibolite.

Hydrology having the density and richness of the local hydrographic network are especially striking, resulting from high rainfall rates and regional relief. The drainage of the entire UC area is an integral part of the Paranaense Coastal Hydrographic Basin, specifically the Microbasins of the Cubatão and Cubatãozinho rivers, with only a small stretch to the Northeast composing the basins of the Pinto and Sagrado rivers, which head north towards the bottom of the Paranaguá Bay.

As maintained by Oliveira<sup>13</sup>, the new state conservation unit covers stretches of forest Preserved Atlantic Ocean of Serra do Mar in Guaratuba, Morretes and São José dos Pinhais, in addition to other areas of the Metropolitan Region of Curitiba and the Coastal Plain of Paraná. About 30 km from the center capital, the location of Guaricana is strategic due to the ease of access for public use (tourism and research) of the area - one of the main objectives of a National Park - in addition to the preservation of the rich local biodiversity, since it is found in the largest continuous fragment preserved Atlantic Forest of Brazil.

The characteristics of this field makes it favorable for several endemic species (that only occur in specific areas). Many of them are already threatened, due to the almost complete destruction of Atlantic Forest, a biome that has only about 8% of original coverage. Studies also identified 155 species of flora in the "Serra da Igreja", inside the park, which classifies it as of the regions with the greatest wealth among the high-mountain areas studied so far in Paraná.

The own Guaricana name refers to species of small palm trees that arise in the park and that are already considered to be critically endangered in other states, such as Rio Grande do Sul.

In relation to the ecotourism potential of the place, the probable occurrence of the old Arraial Historical Path, which followed the river of the same name in part of the Park area Nacional and served as a link to the first travelers who moved from the coast of Paraná to the region from Curitiba. In addition, worth mentioning are the rivers, which with their waterfalls and rapids follow their courses among the park's dozens of mountains, escarpments and valleys. The beauty is such that the area is already used for trekking and appreciation of the local waterfalls, as well as for mountaineering and abseiling. Now, these practices should be regularized by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation<sup>2</sup>, responsible for the park, aiming at the safety of practitioners and the protection of natural environments.

In times of crisis in water supply, it is worth mentioning that the National Park of Guaricana will also play a key role in ensuring, in the long term, the water supply of Curitiba and the municipalities of the southern

coast of Paraná. There is also potential for hydroelectric generation in some stretches, in addition to these water courses guarantee the maintenance of the estuaries that provide resources fisheries and support a significant part of the regional economy.

The village is located inside the Atlantic Forest biome, composed of diverse formations forest and associated ecosystems, located along almost the entire Brazilian coast<sup>11</sup>. Specifically, the land area is composed of the transition from the Mixed Rain Forest and Dense Ombrophilous Forest, in addition to the Altitude Fields. The community is located in the region of the old Arraial farm, a property formed from several acquisitions and annexations of small properties.

It emerge in the CMIBIO<sup>2</sup> data that the area of the former Fazenda Arraial was composed of areas reforested (2,061.03 hectares), areas of hillsides and mountain tops (2,868.10 hectares), forest areas with pine and associated hardwoods (418.72 hectares) and dense forest area (4,642.10 hectares), being that the total area of araucarias totaled 890.72 hectares and that of palm hearts (*Euterpe edulis*) totaled about 3,000 hectares. Corbari<sup>14</sup> reports that the Tupã Nhé' Kretã village was established in 2014, in an old farm, near the BR 277 highway, in the municipality of Morretes, Paraná. This community is made up of Kaingang and Guarani Mbya families, in addition to having a Guarani Kaiowá member. Because it is a new village, there are no data in the literature on the same.

Citing a report published by the newspaper *Gazeta do Povo*<sup>15</sup>, the Serra Nativa Project is approached, developed by the pulp and paper company Norske Skog, which aimed to recover an area of 1.3 thousand hectares belonging to Fazenda Arraial, a place that now houses the Tupã Nhé' Kretã.

The community has been dialoguing with the Chico Mendes Institute for Conservation of Biodiversity<sup>2</sup> due to its permanence in an area that would be destined to the National Park Guaricana. It is worth mentioning that when observing the area, it is noticed that there is still a considerable number of pine and eucalyptus, which are even regrowing and there was no planting of native seedlings by the company Norske Skog.

The soil was heavily degraded, because, years before the village was installed, the site was used for planting and extracting pine and eucalyptus, which impaired soil fertility and, as the area is unproductive, the community has problems with sow.

According to a report by the *Gazeta do Povo*<sup>15</sup> newspaper, "The Serra Nativa Project, developed by the pulp and paper company Norske Skog Pisa, is also convergent to the IAP program and has with the support of the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)<sup>2</sup>. The objective of the company, which manufactures newsprint, is to recover an area of 1.3 thousand hectares (equivalent to 1,300 soccer fields) belonging to Fazenda Arraial, which is located in the Saw of the Sea, between the municipalities from São José dos Pinhais and Morretes".

"The entire farm, which has belonged to the company since 2001, has about 10,000 hectares and borders with the Guaratuba Environmental Preservation Area, the Marumbi State Park and the State Park of Pau Oco". *Gazeta*<sup>15</sup>, mentions that project manager Rodrigo Ribeiro de Souza says that, amidst the decades of 60 and 70 of the last century the native forest of the region was all cut down to make way for the plantation of pine. The overthrow the forest was even rouse/reassure by the federal government at the time, due to its economic value. "Fortunately, things have changed. Pine cultivation is necessary, but as long as it is managed properly and in places suitable for planting, so that it does not contaminate local biodiversity".

The project should be divided into two phases, as explained by Ribeiro. The first stage will be rehabilitation of the area and will take two years to complete. Exotic species will be removed from the site and, in areas where natural vegetation is unable to restore itself, sow of seedlings of native species. It is estimated that 250,000 seedlings of ten different species will be planted, including bracinga and canela-guaicá, in addition to *araçá*, *pitanga* and other fruit trees. The second phase would be monitoring the region. How pine can spread with ease, it will be necessary to control its sprouting. This step would take about six years "We believe that within 15 years the vegetation of the reserve will be completely restored. The ability to regenerate native species is very good. Much of the area will be able to recover naturally" affirmed Ribeiro.

Nonetheless, until this date, November 2019, no action regarding the implementation of the Project Serra Nativa was observed in the area. In loco we can attest that the Tupã Nhé' Kretã Indigenous Land was formed in August 2014 and grew up with the presence of Kaingang and Mbya Guarani families, peoples of linguistic which, however, have a long history of relationships in the southern region of Brazil.

The indigenous people practice agrarian activities, cultivating two small fields, where they plant beans and corn. They aim to build bridges and partnerships to carry out the environmental restoration of the territory, as well as how to achieve adequate land conditions to develop their life projects. The latter, despite being diverse, they permeate the axis of elaboration and socio-environmental projects aimed at and the development of a healthy environment for their physical and cultural reproduction. Intend implement ethno tourism programs in the area, as well as teaching indigenous history and culture.

Romancil Kretã is the main village leader, responsible for external articulation, being also representative of the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) and member of the Articulation of

Indigenous peoples of Southern Brazil (Arpin-Sul). Recently joined COESUS (Coalition No Fracking Brazil for Climate, Water and Life), as coordinator of the 350.org Indigenous Program.

Some residents of the Tupã Nhé' Kretã village are teachers at the local school, State Indigenous Jerá Poty School. They teach the disciplines of history, science, Kaingang language, Guarani, physical education and the school management itself, in charge of Florêncio Rodrigues, Kaingang, master in education by the State University of Maringá. They carry out small subsistence agricultural activities, which must be preceded by correction and soil restoration, in addition to participating in collective efforts for environmental restoration and recovery, as well as such as reception of visitors and assistance with activities to accompany groups of visitors.

Some families receive Bolsa Família monthly or receive pensions and pensions. Count also with donations from different partners, mainly in the coldest seasons (among July and August). To guarantee and promote the protection of political, social, cultural and economic characteristics of the village, its members intend to carry out the environmental recovery of this territory through sustainable actions.

In the land, the indigenous people intend to recover the degraded area, part of the desire to plant new crops on the land on small scales. Nowadays there are only tiny gardens of beans and corn. The small variety planted in the field is due to the low fertility of the soil, previously an area reforestation of pinnus, an invasive exotic species that inhabits the site. Also, regarding the environment, the density and richness of the local hydrographic network are especially striking, the result of high rainfall and relief. The local flora is characterized by the meeting of the araucaria forest (mixed rainforest) with the dense rainforest, contact known in ecology as an *economist*. These ecological characteristics are even more outstanding caused by its excellent state of conservation that allows a high biodiversity of flora, composing the Brazilian Atlantic Forest biome<sup>2</sup>.

This proposal is interesting because it recognizes the environmental importance of the Forest Biome Atlantic, also recognized as a Biosphere Reserve, and the complex indigenous cultural diversity existing in it. The possibility of adding knowledge between Indians and non-Indians through the Agroforestry knowledge, allows to restore the areas of environmental reserve covered by the park Guaricana and the Guaratuba EPA and make the village's actions sustainable. Therefore, it is a unique opportunity to propose an overlap amidst knowledge indigenous peoples and the technology of the Agroforestry system (AFs) for the elaboration of an Area Plan Degraded or ecological restoration of the same. This approach would allow the construction of new models of Forestry Agricultural Systems and, hence, new productive spaces adapted to the reality of local forest and its ecology.

## **II. MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The methodology for preparing this article is based on qualitative bibliographic research and site visits surveyed with interviews without formal records.

The Decree that creates the Guaricana National Park was analyzed; Decree No. 6,660, regulates provisions of Law No. 11,428<sup>12</sup>, which provides for the use and protection of the native vegetation of the Biome Atlantic forest; Law No. 11,428<sup>12</sup>, which provides for the use and protection of native vegetation in the Biome Atlantic forest; that creates the Advisory Council for the National Park Guaricana, among others.

Through this legal framework, data collected during site visits and interviews with local inhabitants, exposed here, it is intended to leave the legacy for future studies of how to proceed to the conservation and / or exploration of this area and the expansion of studies on the indigenous community that inhabits the site.

With theoretical basis and observation of the place it is already possible to classify the area as being disturbed or degraded and thus study what should be the methodology used for exploration and / or recovery. The main variables, which should be observed in future studies, to define the situation of the soil, with special attention being paid to the protection and conservation of soil and water resources and, if necessary, erosion control techniques should be performed; vegetation specifically in degraded places, without the formation of tree vegetation or in disturbed places where there is occurrence of spontaneous vegetation, with a higher density of trees and shrubs.

The method to be employed, after being thoroughly studied, be based on the current and technically justified literature. It should also provide for the possibility of changing the techniques initially defined if they do not reach a satisfactory result.

## **III. RESULT**

On October 13, 2014, a decree<sup>6</sup> was created to develop the conservation unit of integral protection in the region, in the National Park category, in the Serra do Mar region of the state of Paraná (Guaricana / Arraial River), which included the Fazenda Arraial area in the boundaries of the unit. The Tupã Nhé' Kretã village is located within the Guaricana National Park. To contribute to the sustainable development proposes an institutional framework formed by social actors being public, private, universities and the third sector, engaged in the implementation of socio-environmental technologies structures that result in a virtuous cycle of citizenship, prosperity and environmental balance in the region, as shown in figures 1,2,3,4,5 and 6.



Figure 1. House of Pray. Tupã Village Nhé' Kretã.  
Source: Author, 2019



Figure 2. Interior of House of Pray.  
Source: Author, 2019



Figure 3. School - Tupã Village Nhé' Kretã  
Source: Author, 2019



Figure 4. Road - Tupã Village Nhé' Kretã.  
Source: Author, 2019



Figures 5 and 6. Pinus Proliferation - Tupã Village Nhé' Kretã  
Source: Author, 2019



#### IV. DISCUSSION

Is being discussed the possibility of adhering in the future various techniques in relation to exploration and / or conservation of the studied area. The lack of planning in the use of natural resources has resulted in the degradation of forest ecosystems. In view of this, in the last few years several programs have appeared to recover of these environments, which consider several factors, among them the ecological, the silvicultural, the social and, especially the economic one. Hence the concern to develop techniques that aim to reduce as much as possible costs with the implantation of native forest species for the recovery of ecosystems strongly anthropized or degraded<sup>16</sup>.

In Brazil, several authors have developed and perfected this technique in an attempt to enable its use, both in the recovery of ecosystems and in the implantation of stands for economic purposes. In several experiments, the results were satisfactory in recovering forests ciliary<sup>17</sup>.

#### V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is intended through knowledge of the area and taking advantage of local indigenous knowledge to carry out a proposal for Public Policies for Area Recovery. Besides of that, the definition of the way to act and the adaptations to the reality and needs of the tribe will derive from an action intuitive in the light

of a clear conceptual basis, instigated by an intense and challenging dynamic imposed by specific socioeconomic conditions. Thus, more than a single methodology, it is proposed to adopt a set of strategies methodological, which simultaneously and complementarity generate good results.

As for the organization, it is proposed to respect the decision-making bodies already established by the community indigenous peoples and their participatory incorporation in project management.

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